(Continued from First Page.)

the United States proposed to do. While this belief is not seriously entertained at

the State Department, without regard to

its soundness the government will proceed in a plain, straightforward way to let

Spain know what is expected of her if

she desires. It is not likely that the Eu-

ropean powers could profit improperly by

States are, but, at any rate, it is felt to be

due to the world at large, and in the inter-

est of fair dealings in international mat-

ters, that our statement should be made.

Indignation in Spain Expected.

It must be confessed that little hope is

entertained that Spain will at once accept

sweep over the peninsula upon the an-

nouncement of the conditions that may

have the effect to cause the Spanish gov-

ernment to drop the negotiations and sul-

lenly fight on. If there were any chance to

out committing themselves; in fact, to

adopt any course that would postpone the

evil day of settlement, the Sagasta minis-

try would undoubtedly turn quickly toward

it. But from that point of view their case

is hopeless. Meeting the Spanish overture

with frankness, the United States will de-

mand that it should be treated in the same

spirit. If the disposition is shown to par-

ley at length this will not be encouraged,

and there is every confidence that the

French ambassador would not be a party

May Talk, but Will Fight, Too.

But if there must be talk instead of ac-

tion upon the United States' proposal, ft

may proceed, but absolutely without in any

way retarding military or naval operations.

Dewey and Merritt will proceed uninter-

ruptedly to execute their program in the

Philippines; Miles will continue his advance

will head with his squadron for the shores

of Spain. Only, as these extensive move-

ments will cost a great deal of money, the

Spanish government must expect to meet

the additional expense when it comes to a

The present disposition of our government

is to demand no morey indemnity from

Spain, although it might fairly be ques-

tioned whether the small proposed terri-torial acquisition of Porto Rico and a

an adequate recompense for the half-billion

dollars' expense that the war has imposed

upon us. But from this point on the Span-

iards are to be held to good faith by im-

posing upon them any further and addi-

tional charges to which the United States

Dewey and Merritt will, it is calculated,

Watson so many, and the total will be bal-

anced up at interest, growing rapidly with

the passage of every week. Therefore,

though a rejection by Spain of our terms is

expected in the beginning, there will be a

it is expected, lead to success in the near

Attitude of the Powers.

Not the faintest disposition is shown by

the representatives of the European powers

in Washington to bring combined influence

upon the government of the United States

to secure better terms for Spain than might

otherwise be expected. The resident diplo-

mats have so far acquired a knowledge of

American character and governmental

methods as to realize that the immediate

effect of any such hierference as that pro-

posed in the form of a combined movement

would be directly resented and would have

exactly the contrary effect to that intended.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

A Brief Talk With Commissioner General

Peck.

He Will Sail About September 1-

Thinks America Will Be

Well Represented.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, commissione

general to the Paris exposition, is in

Washington today to take the oath of of-

fice, receive his credetials and begin the

"I expect to start for Paris about Sep-

tember 1," said Mr. Peck this afternoon to

a Star reporter. "In the meantime my

headquarters will be in Chicago, at the

Auditorium building. Chicago has been

chosen because of its geographical position

and its easy access from all quarters of

Mr. Peck feels deeply the personal com-

pliment involved in his selection as com-

missioner general, but thinks that his resi-

dence in Chicago and his relation to the

exposition were responsible for the Presi-

Mr. Peck did not know of his appoint-

ment until noon last Friday. He was on

his way to his summer home at Oconomo-

woc, and had stopped at Milwaukee for a

few minutes when a telegram was handed

him. It was a personal message from

President McKinley making known his

Mr. Peck thinks the Americans will ex-

He does not believe that the war or any

the demand of American manufacturers

for space in aiding them to bring their pro-ducts before the eyes of the world. He believes that the real sentiment of the

French republic is most favorable to her greater sister republic, and that any other impression on the part of any of the peo-

ple will prove to be fleeting.
"The applications already received from

our prospective exhibitors sanction this statement," said Mr. Peck. "As to space for exhibits, the truth is that the arrange-

been for alleged strained relations which arose some months ago."

Mr. Peck will return to Chicago tomor

DE ARMOND RENOMINATED.

Again Seek Election.
CLINTON, Mo., July 28.—The fourteenth

district democratic congressional conven-

tion renominated D. A. DeArmond by ac-

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 28.-The

democratic convention of the third district

at Camden has renominated Thomas C.

YORK, Neb., July 28.—Congressman Stark has been renominated by acclama-tion by the fusionists (populists, demo-crats and free silver republicans) of the fourth Nebraska district.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 28.—Samuel R. Hamiln has been nominated for Congress by the democrats of the fifth Indiana district.

Acting as Chief Clerk.

Mr. M. L. Croxall is acting chief clerk of

the Navy Department during the exciting

days of the war while Mr. Peters is spending his vacation in New England.

clamation.

choice for the commissioner generalship.

tensively patronize the Parls exposition.

temporary feeling which may have grow out of it will in any large degree affe

administration of his duties.

the country.'

dent's choice.

to any such program.

settlement.

campaigns.

future.

mounted, in consequence of the British representations. The half-finished earthworks are doomed to speedy decay. Spain, while complying with British representations, protested privately that the treaty of Utrecht had been broken so often by the English that it had become obsolete."

The King's Measles. MADRID, July 28.-The king's attack of measles is taking its normal course and

there are no complications.

GUANTANAMO'S HORRORS. There Are 2,000 Persons Sick From Hunger and Disease.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27, 7:15 p.m. -Lieut, Coi. Angel Resell, who, after taking confirmation of the instructions to surrender from Gen. Toral to Gen. Pareja, military governor of Guantanamo, returned here this afternoon, said to an Associated Press correspondent that the first intimation that Guantanamo had of the surrender of Santiago and the terms thereof was on July 23, when Rear Admiral Sampson sent a letter to Gen. Pareja asking what number rations should be sent to his garrison, as they had been surrendered on the

Gen. Pareja, being ignorant of the surrender, refused to credit the message and accept rations, answering Admiral Sampson to that effect. Admiral Sampson then sent a copy of the terms of surrender, whereupon Gen. Pareja decided to inquire of Gen. Toral at Santiago whether the news was true, and Lieut. Col. Rosell was appointed to come here. He returned with his confirmation, and the surrender of Guantanamo took place yesterday.

Col. Rosell says the conditions of Guantanamo are awful, and the troops are acally starving. For the last eight days they have had no food. On mounting guard the soldiers were obliged to sit, being too weak to stand, and it was impossible to nake them build trenches, as they fell from exhaustion. There are 2,000 sick in Guannamo suffering from diseases increased

The French cruiser Rigault de Geneuilly was refused permission by Admiral Sampton to land grain and provisions for the relief of the French colony at Guantanamo. All hope was abandoned, and the sufferers were awaiting death from starvation. The tenditions of Guantanamo, Col. Rosell says, are worse than those at Santiago.

Lieut, Col. Ewens of the 9th Infantry reteived the surrender of Guantanamo yesterday. The Spanish troops will remain in be town until transported.

TRANSPORT MOBILE'S WANDERINGS. Got Lost and Was Found Dangerous-

ly Near San Juan's Guns. Special Cable Dispatch to The Evening Star. (Copyright, 1898.)

OFF CAPE SAN JUAN, July 27 .- One transport of this Porto Rican expedition has lost the others. This is the Mobile, No. 21, which sailed from Charleston on Thursday with 1,200 troops of the 46th Pennsylvania and the 6th Illinois Regiments, under Col. Willis Hulings, aboard, of whom thirtyfive are sick with typhoid.

Last night the cruiser Cincinnati from New York accidentally found her within range of the cannon of San Juan. The Cincinnati, running up to warn The

Evening Star's dispatch boat that the guns ashore could shoot eight miles, and that she had better stand out to sea, came also upon the Mobile, led her seaward, stood by her all night and then convoyed her down the Ramilkes passage to where the Mobile expected to find the remainder of the expedition.

It is understood that the rendezvous will be off Fijardo, just south of Cape San Juan, instead of Guanica.

CAMP THOMAS TROOPS.

160th Indiana Infantry Start for Porto Rico-Analysis of Water.

CHICKAMAUGA-CHATTANOOGA NA-TIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., July 28.-The 160th Indiana Infantry broke camp at an early hour today and marched five miles to Rossville, Ga., where Southern railway trains were boarded for Newpert News. This regiment goes to Porto Rico in place of the 5th Illinois, which was ordered back to camp after it had half inished loading for departure. The 1st South Carolina will leave during

the next twenty-four hours for Jacksonville, Fla., to join Fitzhugh Lee's com-No other commands have orders to

The 6th Regiment, United States Volunteers, will reach Camp Thomas from Knoxville, Tenn., during the next few days. Gen. Beynton, chairman of the Chicka-mauga-Chattanooga Park commission, is having an analysis prepared of the water used from all sources at Camp Thomas. Gen. Boynton has no doubt the analysis will show, as has been demonstrated heretofore by two or three analyses, that all water from whatever source at Camp Thomas is chemically and microscopically

Gene Boynton is having the surface springs in the park, which are liable to be ome contaminated by frequent use, filled. Col. Grigsby's Rough Riders are getting in readiness to move into their new camp

on the Brotherton field.

The officers of the regiments have discontinued the saber drill. The officers were drilled by Adjutant Suess, who is an expert swordsman, and under his direction they have become very proficient in the hand-

ing of the saber.
The entire transportation outfit of the 3d Division, 1st Corps, including ambulances, will assemble for inspection on the Smith-White field Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ambulance company and the trains of each regiment will be in charge of their respective quartermasters, those of the brigade in charge of the brigade quartermaster. while the division quartermaster will have charge of all. The trains will be parked in three lines and arranged from right to left in the order of the brigades in the division and of the regiments of the brigade.

This promises to be one of the most striking exhibitions yet witnessed at Camp Thomas since the arrival of the volunteers. There will be a total of 243 wagons and mule teams in the review besides the amin the review.

KLONDIKE STEAMERS IN TROUBLE. Serious Condition of Affairs Prevails at St. Michael's.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 28.-Purser Twiggs of the steamer Humboldt, which has arrived here from St. Michael's, reports that a serious condition of affairs revails at the latter place, Several teamers which have no river steamer conections cannot land their passengers. they have been feeding them several weeks, and provisions are getting scarce. The most unfortunate lot of passengers are those that went from Seattle on the steamer Progresso. The company sending her out has since become insolvent. The passengers number about 160, and it is

The captain of the Dirigo says he would sail for San Francisco with his passengers if he had provisions enough to make the trip. The steamer National City, with 100 in a similar condition. The passengers of these steamers are getting very restive, and threaten all

robable that they will nearly all be re-

MOVED TO MONTAUK POINT.

Shafter's Troops, Including the District Volunteers.

On the recommendation of the surgeon general, the troops under Gen. Shafter at Santiago and vicinity will be removed as rapidly as it can be done without jeopariizing the government's interests to a camp to be established at Montauk Point, L. I. Their places at Santiago will be supplied by immune regiments. The District of columbia infantry is included in this arangement. Orders will be issued at once to carry the plan into effect. The yellow fever ravages are responsible for the

Spanish Prelate at Havana Issues a Pastoral.

RIGHT TO REPEL FORCE BY FORCE

Gen. Blanco Relieves Linares of His Command.

UNFAVORABLE COMMENT

(From a Spanish Correspondent.)

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) HAVANA, July 27.-The bishop of Haana, Monsignor Manuel Santander y Frutes, has published a pastoral, that has been read in all the churches, in which he says that there are times when war is justifiable, and reminds his people how Saint Louis, Saint Maurice and Saint Fernando became perfect in military exercises. The

astoral proceeds: "The war which Spain is sustaining against the United States is a just war. Spain is doing nothing but to defend her rights over this possession. When the United States provoked a war to take away Spanish property, what should a brave, proud and righteous people do? Should they give away their rights to a stronger or more populous claimant? Conscience arises against such injustice and the appeal is to the justice of God

"It is sweet to die for one's country and n behalf of God's justice. Life without honor is a thousand times worse than death. It is impossible to ask the heroic Spanish army to lay down its arms without a struggle. The Catholic religion does not enjoin upon its votaries such humility as that. Otherwise, nations would be but the playthings of those who do not believe in God.

Obligatory Right. "The right to repel force by force is not merely permissible right, it is obligatory right. In this case it is all the more be cause the United States declared the war. In the days of Pelayo and the times of Cabella, Spaniards cared nothing about the number of their enemies. It was a shame to surrender, and they did not give up their ights. They fought to the death.

"Neither the army nor the people is the suthority to settle the issues involved. When the word goes forth for resistance to invasion all must obey without murmuring or without finding fault."

The pastoral calls upon the people to give alms to the poor and to help them in other ways, that their lives may not be in danger from failing subsistence.

There is much unfavorable comment upon the refusal of the United States to allow the captured Spanish officers to telegraph to their families as to their condition of health.

Last Sunday, along the whole defense line around Havana, there was a sham defense movement, in which the regular infantry and volunteer troops, all under command of Gen. Arolas, participated. Many foreign officers were present, accompanying the staff of Gen. Arolas. They expressed themselves as highly pleased at the excellent spirit of the men and the repidity and smoothness of the exercises and evolutions

Bombardment of Tunas de Zaza. On the morning of July 23 and again yesterday several American warships bombarded Tunas de Zaza, on the south coast of the island. Details as to the bombardment have not yet been received. The Americans landed at Tavabacoa and unit ing with insurgent bands there, attacked with cannon the Spanish forts. The garrison defended bravely. Further details have not yet been received.

Advices from Manzanillo, dated yester day, report that the city is quiet. The American troops are encamped at Calisite near Manzanillo

Gen. Blanco has published a bando announcing that Gen. Linares, commander in the province of Santiago de Cuba, has ceased to exercise jurisdiction over the eastern section of the province. Gen. Linares was appointed in November last. Gen. Blanco tonight gave a banquet to the officers of the French cruiser D'Estang. The principal foreign officials were present.

together with the officers of the general

Late Monday night the insurgents, un der Leaders Recio and Mario Diare, attacked the Plantation Nuestra, in the Jaruca district. The principal attack was directed against the main building. The wife of the manager, his brother-in-law and two children were wounded. The small garrison finally succeeded in repelling the insurgents, who left several guns behind them.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MILES. Gen. Brooke Sails Today on the Massachusetts.

Adjutant General Corbin received a tele gram today from Major General Brooke at Newport News, commanding the 1st Army Corps, under orders to proceed to Porto Rico, saying that the steamer Massachusetts would sail today with himself and staff and fifteen enlisted men; medical detachment composed of thirteen officers and 256 enlisted men; a detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of eight officers and 153 enlisted men; a troop of the 6th Cavalry, with two officers and fifty-six men, and a company of the 8th Infantry, with one officer and sixty-two enlisted men. General Brooke said that the artillery de tachment, consisting of 19 officers and 687 enlisted men, would go on the steamer Roumania, and that General Hains, commanding another section of the expedition, would make a separate report to the department during the day.

Although no word was received on the subject, the officials of the War Department are confident that the troops which left Charleston under command of General Wil son last week have already landed in Porte Rico and joined the forces under General Miles near Guanica.

RESTORED TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Eastern, Middle and Western Saline Reserves. The President has issued a proclamation estoring the lands known as the eastern middle and western Saline reserves to the

public domain. The proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas in the opening of the Chero kee outlet, pursuant to section 10 of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1803 the lands known as the eastern, middle and western Saline reserves were excepted from settlement in view of three leases made by the Cherokee nation piror to March 3, 1893, under authority of the act of Congress, approved August 7, 1882.

"And whereas it appears that said leases were never approved, as provided by law: "Now therefore, I. William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 10 of said act of March 3, 1803, do hereby declare and make known that all the lands in said Saline reserves, as described in a proclamation dated August 19, 1893, are hereby restored to the public domain, and will be disposed of under the laws of the United States relating to public lands in said Cherokee outlet, subject to the policy of the government in disposing of said Saline lands."

anded yesterday at Algeriras, but not A BISHOP'S DEFENSE PRO AND CONTALK OF BAD FAITH LIEUT. HOBSON HERE AGAIN FINANCE AND TRADE

Press Opinions Upon the Terms of

Shall the Philippines Be Held or Not and What Shall Be Done With Them?

The Price That Spain Must Pay. rom the Brooklyn Times (rep.). In addition to the freedom of Cuba, the

price that Spain must certainly pay for its refusal to make terms with the Cubans. Will Be Disappointment.

From the Providence Journal (ind.). What our policy regarding the Philippines is to be cannot be hastily determined, but there will be inevitably a strong feeling of disappointment if the islands are handed back to their Castilian overlords. Can we consistently or conscientiously return them to the vicious rule of Spain?

Will Not Be Too Much. from the Boston Post (Ind.).

Hawaii we have got and will keep. Porto Rico we shall soon have, and that we will keep. But one of the numberless Philippines as a station, and a coaling port at the Ladrones and the Canaries, will not be and the Canaries, will not be much for Spain to lose to the United States.

In Black and White. From the Chicago Tribune (rep.).

When Spain is willing to evacuate Cuba, Porto Rico and every one of the Philip-pine Islands, as well as the Ladrones and the Carolines, and when it clearly and unequivocally states the fact in black and white to the President, then, and not till then, it will be time to talk of a cessation

No Surrender.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.). Put it on any ground, and the surrender of the Philippines would be a disregard for the best interests of every one concerned, even old crippled and wanton Spain herself.

Cannot Let Them Go. From the Troy Record (rep.).

We have practically taken the Philip-pines, and we cannot let them go. Against the Monroe Doctrine. From the Milwaukee Sentinel (rep.).

The retention of the Philippines would lessen that devotion to the Monroe doctrine which now gives feature to American life.

We Don't Want the Philippines. From the Nashville American (dem.). We don't want the Philippine Islands any

more than we do Madagascar or Spitz-bergen, and if we are forced to hold them to collect war indemnity from Spain we should dispose of them as soon as possible. Without Their Aid.

From the San Francisco Examiner (dem.). The United States will determine the fate of the Philippines, and they will determine it without the aid of any European power or European congress.

· Neither Justice Nor Sentiment. From the Chicago Record (ind.).

Neither justice nor the sentiment of civilized nations would sanction the return to Spain of islands whose inhabitants have suffered much from Spanish rule and are determined to endure it no longer.

Will Not Be Tolerated. From the New York Outlook (religious).

The proposal that we withdraw from any territory occupied by us and relinquish it again to Spain will not be tolerated by the American people, and ought not to be.

To Cut the Gordion Knot.

From the Arkansas Gazette (dem.). The Philippines are ours, and we'll keep them, civilize them, Christianize them, edu-cate them, establish them in commerce and agriculture and give them the best of all governments. This is the one way to cut this Gordion knot of international politics

and stop all trouble. They Are Too Remote From the New York Mail and Express (rep.). We do not want the Philippines, nor any thing more than a naval station in the Islands we have captured. The Philippines are too remote. They are not within our

sphere of influence. They would be a burden, and in the end a curse. We Must Hold Them.

From the New York Journal of Commerce (ind.). For purposes of protection it is indispensable that we be equipped with a naval base in the Pacific. That necessity is op-portunely met by our control of the Philippine Islands; and we are bound to see to it that this vitally needed acquisition is ot allowed to slip from our hands. So large an extent of territory may not needful for defensive purposes, but we cannot attempt to divide it without inviting serious international quarrels. We therefore must hold the whole, sharing, when and so far as it may be safely done political power with the inhabitants.

But Doesn't England "Want China? From the New York Mail and Express (rep.). We should have a naval and coaling sta-

tion in the Philippines, just as England has one at Hong Kong. But we want the Phil-ippines no more than England wants No Tolerance for Tortuous Spanish

Diplomacy. From the Boston Globe (ind. dem.).

While Mr. McKinley will have the approval of Americans generally in welcom-ing any genuine proposition from Spain looking toward peace, he will make a great mistake if, in any moment of expa good will, he opens the door again to tor-tuous Spanish diplomacy.

Not Even a Coaling Station.

rom the New York Evening Post (Ind.). A lodgment in the East Indies, even to the extent of a coaling station, is not a desirable possession unless we intend to mbroil ourselves in the rivalries and quarrels of the Old World.

Would Be a Failure in American Statesmanship. From the New York Sun. In the matter of peace with Spain there

is among the conditions necessarily to be prepared by this country but one which can be the subject of debate, modification, or what is diplomatically known as "com-promise." This is the condition as to the indemnity. For the rest, all Spain's Atlantic and Pa

cific territory, that is to say, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the drift of islands further east, must be ceded to the United States, beyond question. A compromise on the Philippines would make the achievements of George Dewey and his men a glittering failure, and the endangering of our army and navy in that distant spot a senseless wrong. To omit to insure to this country a clear road to China by putting the sign of America on all the interlying islands on which fortune enables

us to lay our hands would be a failure in American statesmanship as wide and deep as the great Pacific. BISMARCK HAS IMPROVED.

He Ate Ham and Caviare and Drank Beer and Champagne. HAMBURG, July 28.-Prince Bismarck has somewhat improved since yesterday

His condition might be described as fairly good, and but for violent pains in his foot and face he would have passed a good right. As it was, he slept fairly. The prince's diet yesterday included ham,

caviare, eggs, beer and champagne. This morning the prince read the newspaper and smoked his pipe in bed. Renamed by the President.

By direction of the President the fort at Willets Point, N. Y., at the eastern entrance of New York harbor, has been named Fort Totten, in honor of Brig. Gen. J. G. Totten, chief of engineers who lied in April, 1864, and the fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., has been design nated Fort Rodman, in honor of Lieut. Cel. Wm. L. Rodman, 38th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at Port Hudson, La., in May, 1863.

Navy Department Conference Over Raising the Colon. ground that they were unaware of what

> Experience of the Hero of the Mer rimac Described by Some of His Friends.

Lieut. Hobson returned to Washington learning what the intentions of the United last night and called at the Navy Department teday to see Assistant Secretary Allen in connection with the prosecution of the work of raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon. Mr. Allen immediately called a meeting of the naval board.compos ed of himself, Capt. Bradford and Constructor Gilmor, to go over the propositions that the terms proposed. On the contrary, a Mr. Holson brought with him from the wave of popular indignation is expected to wreckers at New York, and more than an hour was spent in consultation. Mr. Hobson's recommendation in brief is the purchese of all the pontoons to be had in this country, some six in number, and an expenditure of \$20,000 for air bags to assist procrastinate, to secure an armistice with- in lifting the ship.

Hobson in Spanish Hands. It has developed that Hobson had a hard time of it a portion of the time he was in the hands of the Spaniards in Santiago. He does not care to talk on this phase of his imprisonment, but some of his friends are not so reticent. Immediately after the capture of Hob-

son's men by Admiral Cervera the Spaniards looked upon him with amazement as a hero whose gallantry far exceeded any Spanish conception of what a man might do for his country, and it was with great chagrin that Admiral Cervera was prevented by the Madrid authorities from returning the heroic young officer and his brave men to Admiral Sampson, but was compelled to deliver them to the military authorities ashore as prisoners of war. Gen. Linares deliberately placed Hobson and his men in Morro Castle as a shield against the upon San Juan, in Porto Rico, and Watson fire of Sampson's squadron, and he was locked up there for five days in solitary confinement in a filthy dungeon, under conditions which must have soon resulted in his perious illness and perhaps in death. The treatment he received and the scanty food given him were no better than those accorded to a criminal condemned to execution.

An Effectual Protest.

*This punishment, however, was of short duration, on account of the vigorous procouple of coaling stations is anything like test which was made through a neutra power to Spain, coupled with Admiral Sampson's flotice to the Spanish admiral that he would be held personally responsible for Hobson's welfare. Under these circumstances Admiral Cervera interposed his influence with General Linares, and is put by the necessity of presecuting its Hobson and his men were transferred to the barracks in the city. Here his solitary confinement continued, but he could look spend so many millions; Miles so many, and out of the window to the hills, with the consolation that his captivity would be of short duration. The food given to him was of a wretched character, probably because the Spaniards themselves could spare no better, but the British consul frequentsteady pressure brought to bear that will, ly brought him delicacies from his own table. A Spanish official was invariably present, however, during these visits to prohibit conversation, and no news of occurrences around him was permitted to reach Hobson. In this manner he was kept in ignorance of the destruction of Cervera's fleet until his exchange was completed and he had entered the American lines.

Lieut. Hobson at the Treasury. Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson made a call today upon Third Auditor of the Treas-

ury William Youngblood at the Treasury Department. Upon the fact becoming known the clerks quickly left their desks and assembled to obtain a glimpse and to shake the hand of the hero of the Merri-mac. Colonel Youngblood took Lieutenant Hobson and introduced him to the Secretary and assistant secretary of the treas The crowds became so great Lieutenant Hobson had to excuse himself

and rush through a side door.

DEPORTATION OF PRISONERS. Four Large Steamships Going to

Points of Embarkation. Col. Hecker of the War Department, who has direct charge of the arrangements for the transportation to Spain of the Spanish troops surrendered to Gen. Shafter at Santiago and other garrisons in the same province, said today that good progress is being made toward that end. Four large steamships are now on their way to the places selected for the embarkation of the prisoners. These are the Isla Luzon and Panaya, which started from Cadiz yesterda, and the Alicante and St. Augustine. which left Martinique yesterday. The St. Augustine is described as a hospital ship provided with a corps of surgeons and nurses, and will be used for the transportation of the sick and wounded of the Spanish army at and near Santiago. She has accommodations for 800 passengers. The two vessels from Martinique will arrive at Santiago in a day or two, and the two from Cadiz are expected to reach there about the

end of next week. In addition to the vessels named, four others will start from various points in Spain and this continent between now and Sunday, and will be ready to start from Santiago soon after the first expedition gets under way. The Spanish company which has the contract for the return of the Spanish prisoners to the peninsula has been notified that it will be expected to provide accommodations for 22,000 men and to execute the terms of the contract with the government as rapidly as possible.

EXONERATES CAPT. HENDERSON. Hallfax Court of Inquiry Report or La Bourgogne Disaster.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28.-The decision of the court of inquiry given here today exonerates Capt. Henderson and the offlcers of the ship Cromartyshire from all blame in the matter of the Bourgogne disaster.

for exhibits, the truth is that the arrangement now existing is of an indefinite and tentative character. Until I go there in September there can be no intelligent allotment of space. One thing is certain, though. This country will need more space if it can be obtained. And if the exposition authorities can possibly spare any space not already, allotted I believe they will be inclined to be more liberal with us than would have been the case had it not been for alleged strained relations which The report was made by Capt. W. H. Smith of the British royal naval reserve, with whom was associated in the investigation Capt. Bloomfield Douglass, R. N. R., and Capt. Lewis Anderson, nautical asessor. Capt. Smith in his report says:

"It appears to me that La Bourgogne, as a mail steamship starting from New York, was not in the position at the time of the collision as indicated by the steam lanes on the pilot chart of the North Atlantic. It appears to me that it is highly desirable the rules of following the steam lanes should be made more binding on all steam-Messrs. McRae and Stark Also Will ers navigating the Atlantic when plying between New York and European ports Although in this inquiry I have not bee called upon or empowered to make any investigation as to the conduct of the master and officers of La Bourgogne, or as to the navigation of that ship, it is evident that had the commander, Capt. Deloncle, adopt-ed the rules laid down his vessel could not been in a position indicated by the

The report concludes with the recommendation that new lane routes be established for fast passenger steamers between American and European ports.

Mrs. Thompson, an inmate of St. Elizabeth's Asylum, this afternoon jumped from vehicle in which she was riding when in front of the sixth precinct station and tried to escape. The unfortunate woman refused to return to the vehicle and she was taken into the police station, where she was quieted and from which she was afterward. returned to the asylum.

can Sugar.

Increasing Interest in Current War and Peace News.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

centered around the dealings in American Sugar, yielding and resisting according to the tendency of this active specialty. The transactions in the stock named were liberal in volume and somewhat erratic in na-

forced the price down on the theory that long stock was being sold for inside account. This selling gave way to a sharp recovery, in which specialists and a moderate short interest were the principals.

Advances and declines followed each other in rapid succession throughout the day, each movement exhausting itself within a limit of about 11/2 per cent. While this stock was holding out such inducements to profitable trading in both accounts the professional element neglected

On one side there is a willingness to leave the details of the Spanish war to be adjusted through diplomatic channels, while on the other the vague prospect of the eastern question meaning something to the United States is a deterrent influence. The bulk of the argument favors a continued confidence in an outcome which will be both profitable and satisfactory. Among the routine developments of the day was the decrease of \$00,000 in St. Paul'

This decrease has been expected by every close observer of conditions, but the room made as much capital as possible out of it, a few fractions being forced off the pre vious price. The announcement that fore-closure proceedings would be a part of the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization had a tendency to chill the speculation in those shares. It is added, however, that very prompt action on the part of the court is

near future. Manhattan was given goo support, as was also Brooklyn Rapid Tran-sit under the influence of continued good earnings.

dent that consent to the proposed reduc-tion of capital will insure 6 per cent diviacquisitions of the United States should insure this amount of busines

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. New York Stock Market. Open. High. Low. Close

22% 42 105% 180 Bleagod Nottawestern. 50% 50% 50% 39% 108% 10734 Michigan Centrat...... Missouri Pacific...... National Lead Co..... 8536 85 90 118 85 % 35 90 % 18% Northern Pacific. 2976 Northern Pacific, pfd. 71% 71% 29% estern..... 29 % 17 % 81 % 12 % 25 % 24 60 % 92 % Phila & keading. 29% 2914 18 81% 12% 25% 24% 61%

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales-regular call-12 o'clock m.-D. C. 3.65s \$50 at 116. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 182; 10 at 182½; 10 at 182½; 10 at 183½. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 16½; 100 at 16½; 25 at 16

Government Bonds

111 111 1274 1264 1188 1124 Baltimore Markets.

Baltim

exports, none; stock, 69.918 bushels. Hay firm for the better qualities—No. 1 timothy, \$12.008\$12.50. Grain freights quiet, unchanged. Sugar strong, un-changed. Butter steady, unchanged. Eggs firm, nuchanged. Cheese steady, unchanged. Lettuce unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets,

Furni hed by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Mess: Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York. GRAIN. GEAIN.
Open. High. Low. Class.
15 165% 65% 65% 65% 65%
134 35% 35% 35% 35%
20% 20% 20% 20% 20% Wheat-Sept....
Dec....
Corn-Sept...
Dec... 34 35 344 35 20% 20 PROVISIONS.

2Hgh. 9.40 5.40 5.47 5.40

High. 5.94 5.97 6.01 6.02

NEW RAILROAD BONDS,

COTTON

5,86

Proposed Issue of the Columbia Road and the Estimated Amount.

Pork—Sept..... Lard—Sept..... Dec..... Ribs—Sept.....

August
September
October
November

Local financial circles are interested in the proposed issue of bonds by the Columbia Railroad Company, in order to get the money which will be needed to build the extension along Benning road and thence to the eastern corner of the bounds of the District. It is understood it will cost \$250,-000 to build this extension and if a change is made in the motive power of the present line, substituting the underground electric for the cable, it is calculated it will be necessary to have about \$200,000 additional to the amount above stated. The total issue of bonds according to these esti-

mates will be \$450,000. The present bonded debt of the road is \$500,000 and the stock is \$400,000.

It is stated that no definite decision has as yet been reached by the company as to whether to operate the entire road by electricity, or to continue to run the city por-tion by cable as at present. It is said an electric plant can be put in for the new overhead section of the road, and that it can be enlarged in the future in the event It is decided to substitute another motive power for the cable. If the two systems are maintained, it will be necessary to transfer passengers at the present eastern terminus of the road, instead of having the cars make a continuous trip as is done by the Capital Traction Company on its Chevy Chase line.

STILL IN DOUBT.

Result of Yesterday's Balloting for Typographical Union Officers. The counting of the ballots cast in the

different chapels in this city yesterday for officers of Columbia Typographical Union for the ensuing year, and delegates to the Central Labor Union and International Typographical Union, respectively, will not be completed, according to the last accounts, before a late hour tonight. At I o'clock this afternoon the election

managers, who were in session at Typegraphical Temple, stated that up to that time the returns counted were: President, E. C. Jones, 407 votes; C. M. Robinson, 388; for vice president, Candidates J. A. League and Frank S. Lerch, the latter leading and probably elected; secretary, W. M. Garrett, re-elected; treasurer, John J. Higgins, re-elected; organizer, Candidates C. C. Hipkins, W. F. Simons and J. J. Sullivan, Hipkins leading and probably elected.

The election of Charles T. Burns as ser-

geant-at-arms; J. L. Fechtig, doorkeeper, and F. H. Melick, trustee, was also an assured fact, there being no opposition to either The voting for other candidates bal-

loted for at the hour named stood as fol-

(five to be voted for)—W. R. Braaford, 281; C. O. Doten, 226; J. M. Kreiter, 188; J. F. McCormick, 287; E. M. Nevils, 281; E. W. Patton, 316; W. E. Thompson, 381. For delegates to the I. T. U. (four to be voted for)—J. W. Carter, 210; J. W. Fritz, 83; Edgar F. G. Hazle, 78; C.E. Macksey, 329; Z. T. Jenkins, 308; John C. Macksey, 329; Percy L. Moore, 187; Don I Murray, 22 John J. Ottinger, 106; T. M. Ring, 254; F C. Roberts, 202; J. H. Schoepf, 397; G. G

FOR PRESENT BOARD.

Movement in Favor of Reappointing the Assistant Assessors. A petition dated the 20th of last month and signed by many of the most prominent citizens of the District, was presented to the Distric Commissioners today, requesting that Messrs. James A. Bates, J. Harrison Johnson and Samuel T. G. Morsell, the District board of assistant assessors, be reappointed upon the expiration of their present term, the 16th of next month. The petition recites that, knowing the integrity and capability of the present board, the signers feel assured that their reappointment will meet with the approval of the taxpayers of the District. Among those who signed the petition are John B. Larner, N. W. Burchell, W. B. Gurley, Louis J. Davis, C. J. Bell, Chas. C. Glover. Thompson, C. C. Willard, A. M. Lothrop, W. B. Moses & Sons, Washington Gas Light Company, John Joy Edson, H. A. Willard, George Truesdell, George Hen-ning, B. H. Warner, M. G. Emery, Clarence F. Norment and many others. In addition to this petition, not a few citizens have, during the past few days, called upon and written to the District Commissioners asking the reappointment of the present board, and the impression

to them as a strongly predominating sen-timent in favor of the retention of the present board. The question is expected to be finally disposed of in a few days.

today among those who profess to know is that the Commissioners will decline to dis-

turb the present personnel of the board. It can be stated on the best of authority, however, that the Commissioners have not

reached a final conclusion in the matter, although it would appear today that they

are inclined to respect what is represented

LA ROURGOGNE'S DEAD Bodies Found at Sea and Articles of Value Removed From Them.

ST. JOHN'S. N. F., July 28 .- The schooner Delight, Capt. McDonaid, arrived here today, and reported passing through a quantity of wreckage from the lost French line steamer La Bourgogne, off Sable Islard.

Capt. McDonald launched a boat and rewed to some dead bodies which he descried floating about the wreckage. He found the bodies of several men and women, from which he removed rings, watches, pocket books and other property which would help in identifying them. Capt. McDonald will turn the property over to the government here, with whom the relatives or friends of people lost on the steamship should communicate. All the bodies were too much decomposed to permit of a description that would identify them.

MINISTER HOSHI TO LEAVE. He Will Return to Japan for a Time.

The State Department has been informed by Minister Hoshi of Japan that he has been granted a leave of absence and will return to Japan for a time. Mr. Hoshi is prominently identified with the liberal party of Japan, and as the elections are about to be held it is understood his visit is for the purpose of taking part in the campaign of his party. There are no pending diplomatic questions between the United States and Japan of any consequence, and it is said his departure has no significance as relating to any foreign questions,

Hibbs & Co.'s New Offices.

The offices at 1419 F street, occupied by the firm of Corson & Macartney, the firm which recently made an assignment, will be occupied the 1st of September by W. B. Hibbs & Co., brokers, whose place of busistreet. It is the intention of Mr. Hibbs to make extensive improvements in the oft fices and to refurnish them, so that if will be an entirely new outfit, except, of course, the management, which will continue as heretofore. ness is now a few doors north on the same

Liberal but Erratic Dealing in Ameri-

PROFESSIONAL ELEMENT PROFITED

NEW YORK, July 28.-The market again

Selling by a prominent brokerage firm

other issues.

War and peace news is discussed with steadily decreasing interest and the market is relapsing into the dullness which usually is incident to conflicting argu-

June earnings.

reasonably certain.

Chicago advices announced that the application for a receiver for the Equitable Gas Company had been decided adversely and that all cases of such character had been dismissed by the court. These almost perpetual legal handicaps to the profitable manufacture and sale of gas in Chicago seem likely to be disposed of in the very

The General Electric Company is confidends on the common stock, provided that the company continues to do business equal to its present volume. The new territorial

American Spirits. 12
American Spirits, pfd. 36
American Sugar. 1274
American Sugar, pfd. 1134
American Tobacco. 1214
Atchicon 19 56 186 118 120% 18% 18% 14% 55 12½ 86¾ 188¾ (five to be voted for)-W. R. Bradford, 281 Atchison
Atcason, pfd
Baitimore & One
Brooklyn R. Transit
Canada Southern
Cauada Pacific 1836 8436 1436 5536 1836 84% 14% 55% 22% 42 105% Seibold, 254 C M. & St. Paul. 99%
Chic St. P., M. & O. 83%
Chicago, R.i. & Paoile 96%
Chig. & G Western 15%
Consolidated Gas 199
Del. Lack & W.
Deisware & Rudson 50% General Electric.

25 at 16½. American Graphophone, 9 at 12%; 4 at 12%; 1 at 12%. American Graphophone preferred, 17 at 13%.

District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, funding, currency, 115 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 116 bid. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 129 bid.

Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, A, 114 bid. Metropolitan Railroad certificates of indebtedness, B, 109 bid. Columbia Railroad 6s, 120 bid. Belt Railroad 5s, 50 bid. 3s asked. Ecklington Railroad 6s, 100 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 112 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 112 bid. U. S. Electric Light debenture imp., 45 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 103 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, 100 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 110 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 110 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 107 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 35 asked.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 255 bid. Metropolitan, 305 bid. Central, 140 bid. 153 asked. Farmers and Mechanics', 180 bid. Second, 140 bid. Citizens', 140 bid. Columbia, 131 bid. Capital, 118 bid. West End, 88 bid, 38 asked. Traders', 98 bid, 103 asked. Lincoln, 112 bid, 118 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National

Traders', 98 bid, 103 asked. Lincoln, 112 bid, 118 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, x113 bid, Washington Loan and Trust, x126 bid, 130 asked. American Security and Trust, 149 bid, 155 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 50 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 23 bid. Franklin, 3745 bid. Metropolitan, 70 bid. Corroran, 52 bid. Potomac, 56 bid. Arlington, 123 bid, 135 asked. Gorman-American, 185 bid. National Union, 9 bid, 12 asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 13 asked. Riggs, 74 bid, 8 asked. People's, 5 bid. Lincoln, 9% bid, 9% asked. Commercial, 4 bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 71 bid. Columbia Title, 4% bid. District Title, 2 bid, 3 asked.

bid. Columbia Tifle, 4% bid. District Tifle, 2 bid, 3 asked.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 73 bid, 74 asked. Metropolitan, 12) bid, 123 asked. Columbia, 73½ bid, 77 ssked.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, x47½ bid, 48% asked. Georgetown Gas, 48 bid. U. S. Electric Light, 100 bid, 102% asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 51 bid. Pennsylvania, 38 bid, 45 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 183 bid, 184 asked. Lanston Monotype, 16 bid. American Graphophone, 13% bid. Washington Market, 10 bid. Great Falls Ice, 110 bid, 125 asked. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, x95 asked.

per cents, registered.
per cents, coupon of 1907...
per cents, registered of 1907...
per cents, coupon of 1925...
per cents, registered of 1925...
per cents, registered of 1925...
per cents, coupon of 1904...
par cents, registered of 1904...
lurrency 6 per cents of 1809...
low 8s, W. I...

Demented Woman Attempts Escape